

OVERLOAD PREVENTION DEVICE OF SNOW-REMOVER

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to an overload prevention device of a
5 snow-removing machine for preventing an excessive load acting on a power
train from an engine to an auger.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Snow-removers which clear snow by transmitting power from an
engine to an auger and rotating the auger have been known (e.g., JP-UM-
10 B-51-34111).

[0003] Such a snow-remover is comprised of a drive pulley attached to an
output shaft of an engine, a belt trained around the drive pulley and a driven
pulley, a rotating transmission shaft extending forward from the driven pulley,
a rotating auger shaft connected to the front end of the rotating transmission
15 shaft by way of a gear case, and an auger attached to the rotating auger shaft.

[0004] For example, during snow-removing work, it sometimes happens
that the auger bites into a lump of ice or a stone or the like and the rotation of
the auger is stopped, causing an excessive load to act on the power train from
the engine to the auger. It is desirable for this kind of excessive load to be
20 eliminated.

[0005] However, when an overload is detected, for example if the engine is
stopped by instantaneous overloads occurring at times such as when the auger
hits a curbstone or the like, or if the engine is stopped by noise from a detector
for detecting overloads, optimal overload prevention cannot be achieved. That
25 is, it is desirable for instantaneous overloading occurring when the auger hits a
curbstone or the like and erroneous overloading caused by detector noise to be
distinguished from continuous overloading caused by the auger biting into
snow or debris. That is, in a snow-remover, an overload prevention device

which can surely determine that overloading has occurred, and deal with this overloading, is desirable.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] According to the present invention, there is provided an overload prevention device of a snow-remover for, in the transmission of power from an engine through an auger transmission to an auger shaft and an auger in turn, preventing an excessive load from acting on the power train from the engine to the auger, the overload prevention device comprising: a worm wheel, for meshing with a worm provided on an input shaft of the auger transmission; a cylindrical member, which is fitted in the worm wheel and consequently rotates integrally therewith over a predetermined torque range and rotates relative thereto when a predetermined torque is exceeded, and which is attached integrally to the auger shaft; a disc, which is limited in angle of turn with respect to the cylindrical member and is adjacent to the worm wheel and has a plurality of disc protuberances facing a plurality of wheel protrusions provided on a side face of the worm wheel; a detector, which detects movement of the disc away from the side face of the worm wheel when due to turning of the cylindrical member relative to the worm wheel the disc protuberances mount the wheel protrusions; and a control unit, which stops the engine when the number of times a detection signal is generated by this detector reaches a predetermined number of times within a predetermined period.

[0007] By a control unit being provided which stops the engine when the number of times a detection signal is generated by the detector reaches a predetermined number of times, instantaneous overloading occurring when the auger hits a curbstone or the like is distinguished from continuous overloading caused by the auger biting into snow or debris. As a result, unnecessary stopping of the engine can be avoided, and the efficiency of snow-removing work can be improved.

[0008] Preferably, each of the wheel protrusions has a flat part at its top. In this case, when the disc has mounted the wheel side part, the detector detects for a predetermined time that the disc has moved in the direction of the side face of the worm wheel. As a result, detector noise can be prevented from
5 being erroneously recognized as overload, and stable control of the overload prevention device can be carried out.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] A preferred embodiment of the invention will now be described in detail, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings,
10 in which:

[0010] Fig. 1 is a side view of a snow-remover equipped with an overload prevention device according to the invention;

[0011] Fig. 2 is an exploded perspective view of an auger transmission incorporating an overload prevention device according to the invention;

15 [0012] Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a worm wheel shown in Fig. 2;

[0013] Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken along line 4-4 in Fig. 3;

[0014] Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a slide washer shown in Fig. 2;

[0015] Fig. 6 is a sectional view taken along line 6-6 in Fig. 5;

20 [0016] Fig. 7 is a sectional view showing a relationship between a slide washer and a stopping member;

[0017] Fig. 8 is a partial section view showing the relationship between an auger transmission and an auger housing and a bracket;

[0018] Fig. 9 is a sectional front view of an auger transmission equipped with an overload prevention device according to the invention;

25 [0019] Fig. 10 is a sectional side view of an auger transmission equipped with an overload prevention device according to the invention;

[0020] Fig. 11 is an electrical block diagram of a control unit of an overload prevention device according to the invention;

[0021] Fig. 12 is a timing chart of a signal outputted from a washer detector switch;

[0022] Fig. 13 is a flow chart of the control unit shown in Fig. 11;

[0023] Fig. 14 is a view showing the rotation of an auger being obstructed during travel of a snow-remover; and

[0024] Fig. 15 through Fig. 22 are views showing operating states of a worm wheel, a boss member and a slide washer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0025] A snow-remover 10 shown in Fig. 1 has a machine frame 11, left and right crawlers 12 (the right crawler is not shown), a handle 13, an engine 15, a drive shaft 16, an auger 23, and a shooter 24.

[0026] The handle 13 extends rearward and upward from the machine frame 11 and has at its end a grip 14.

[0027] The engine 15 is mounted on the top of the machine frame 11. A drive shaft 16 rotated by this engine 15 extends in front of the machine frame 11 and is connected to an auger transmission 18 incorporating an overload prevention device 60 (see Fig. 9 and Fig. 10). A blower 21 is attached to the drive shaft 16. The auger 23 is attached to an auger shaft 22 of the auger transmission 18. The reference number 25 denotes an auger housing.

[0028] The drive shaft 16 and the auger transmission 18 constitute a "power transmission device" for transmitting power from the engine 15 to the auger 23.

[0029] In this snow-remover 10, the operation of the engine 15 rotates the drive shaft 16, the blower 21 is rotated by the drive shaft 16, and the auger 23 is rotated by way of the auger transmission 18. Snow shifted by the auger 23 is scooped up and blown far away through the shooter 24 by the blower 21.

[0030] Next, the auger transmission 18 of the power transmission device will be described, on the basis of Fig. 2.

[0031] The auger transmission 18 consists of a worm speed-reducer. This auger transmission 18 has a transmission case 33, an input shaft 36, a worm wheel 38, an auger shaft 22, a washer detector switch 53, and a stopping member 59.

5 [0032] The transmission case 33 is made up of a case proper 31 and a case cover 32.

[0033] The input shaft 36 is mounted to the transmission case 33 on bearings 34, 35 and connected to the drive shaft 16 shown in Fig. 1. A worm 37 is formed on the input shaft 36.

10 [0034] The worm wheel 38 meshes with the worm 37. A cylindrical member consisting of a cylindrical boss member 41 fits in the center of this worm wheel 38. A female spline 42 is formed in this boss member 41.

[0035] The auger shaft 22 has a male spline 43 which mates with the female spline 42. The auger shaft 22 is supported on bearings 51, 52 mounted
15 to the case proper 31.

[0036] A slide washer 45 is a disc adjacent to the worm wheel 38. This slide washer 45 is pressed against the worm wheel 38 by an elastic member 46. The elastic member 46 is pressed by a support plate 47 positioned on its outer side.

[0037] The washer detector switch 53 is a detector for detecting movement
20 of the slide washer 45 away from one side face of the worm wheel 38.

[0038] The stopping member 59 temporarily stops movement of the slide washer 45, to restore the washer detector switch 53 to an initial state (an OFF state).

[0039] A receiving part 54 for receiving the stopping member 59 is formed
25 on the case proper 31. A mounting part 55 for mounting the washer detector switch 53 to is formed on the case proper 31. An oil hole for pouring oil into the transmission case 33 through is plugged by a plugging bolt 56 fitted with a washer. Multiple bolts 57 (of which only one is shown in Fig. 2) hold together

the case proper 31 and the case cover 32 with a gasket 62 therebetween.

[0040] In the figures, the reference number 63 denotes a circlip, and 64 through 66 are oil seals. The reference number 67 denotes a case cap. The stopping member 59 is urged into the receiving part 54 of the case proper 31 at all times by means of a compression spring 68 and a stopping member retainer 69. The washer detector switch 53 is protected by a protective switch cover 72. The reference number 73 denotes a bracket, and 74 is a switch side bracket. The reference numbers 75, 76 denote bolts, and 77, 78 are nuts.

[0041] The overload prevention device 60 shown in Fig. 9 and Fig. 10, as will be further discussed later, has as its main parts the worm wheel 38, the boss member 41, the slide washer 45, the elastic member 46, the support plate 47, the washer detector switch 53, the stopping member 59 and a control unit 105 (see Fig. 9 and Fig. 10).

[0042] The worm wheel 38 is shown in detail in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4.

[0043] The worm wheel 38 has multiple teeth 81 for meshing with the worm 37 (see Fig. 2), a fitting hole 82 into which the boss member 41 fits, and a plurality of wheel protrusions 83 to which the slide washer 45 (see Fig. 2) is fitted. Each of the wheel protrusions 83 has a flat part 87 at its top.

[0044] The circumferential part 84 of the boss member 41 fits in the fitting hole 82 of the worm wheel 38. By the male spline 43 of the auger shaft 22 (see Fig. 2) and the female spline 42 formed on the boss member 41 mating, the auger shaft 22 and the worm wheel 38 are connected. The boss member 41 has a plurality of external projections 85 with which the slide washer 45 shown in Fig. 2 engages.

[0045] The boss member 41 is retained in the worm wheel 38 by a retaining ring 86. The reference letter A denotes the width of the flat parts 87.

[0046] Next, the construction of the slide washer 45 will be described, with reference to Fig. 5 and Fig. 6.

[0047] The disc-shaped slide washer 45 has a fitting hole 91 into which the boss member 41 shown in Fig. 3 fits; a plurality of internal projections 92 for engaging with the plurality of external projections 85 formed on the outside of the boss member 41; disc protuberances 93 for engaging with the wheel protrusions 83, protruding toward the side face of the worm wheel 38 (see Fig. 3); a plurality of stopping parts 96 which the stopping member 59 shown in Fig. 2 stops; and a plurality of escape holes 97 which avoid the engagement of the stopping member 59. The disc protuberances 93 are formed by cutting lines in a disc and carrying out a louvering process in which those parts are raised.

10 [0048] As shown in Fig. 6, each of the disc protuberances 93 is made up of a first louver part 94 and a second louver part 95. The distance B1 from the tip of the first louver part 94 to the tip of the second louver part 95 is shorter than the length A of the flat part 87 shown in Fig. 4. Consequently, the disc protuberances 93 can easily pass over the flat part 87 without fitting onto the wheel protrusions 83.

[0049] The width B of the disc protuberances 93, which ride over the flat parts 87 of the wheel protrusions 83, is determined in consideration of the speed of rotation of the worm wheel 38

[0050] As shown in Fig. 7, the stopping member 59 is slidably received in the receiving part 54 of the case proper 31. This stopping member 59 is urged in the direction of the slide washer 45 by the compression spring 68. This compression spring 68 is supported by the stopping member retainer 69. The stopping member 59 slides perpendicularly with respect to the side face of the worm wheel 38 along with movement of the slide washer 45.

25 [0051] That is, when the slide washer 45 moves as shown by arrow [1] from the position shown with solid lines to the position shown with broken lines, the stopping member 59 withdraws as shown by arrow [2]. The stopping member 59 restores the washer detector switch 53 shown in Fig. 2 to an initial state.

[0052] As will be further discussed later, when it is positioned in an escape hole 97 of the slide washer 45 (see Fig. 5), the stopping member 59 is kept in a projecting state by the compression spring 68. When the slide washer 45 rotates and the stopping member 59 hits a stopping part 96, the rotation of the slide washer 45 stops. When it is positioned on any other part of the slide washer 45, the stopping member 59 withdraws against the resistance of the compression spring 68.

[0053] Fig. 8 shows the relationship between the auger transmission 18, the auger housing 25 and the bracket 73.

10 [0054] A case mounting part 101 of the bracket 73 is attached to the case proper 31 of the auger transmission 18 with the bolts 75 and the nuts 77. A housing mounting part 102 of this bracket 73 is attached to the inside of the auger housing 25 with bolts 107, 107. The protective switch cover 72 is fitted over the washer detector switch 53, and the washer detector switch 53 is
15 connected to the control unit 105 by a lead wire 103. This lead wire 103 passes through the inside of a pipe part 104 of the bracket 73. The switch bracket 74, which covers the washer detector switch 53 and the stopping member 59, is attached to the bracket 73 with a bolt 76 and a nut 78.

[0055] Fig. 9 and Fig. 10 show the auger transmission 18 with its overload
20 prevention device 60 in sectional view.

[0056] The worm wheel 38, as a result of the boss member 41 being press-fitted in its fitting hole 82, rotates integrally with the boss member 41 as long as it is transmitting a normal torque. However, when a torque above a predetermined level (an excessive torque) acts on the auger shaft 22, the worm
25 wheel 38 rotates freely relative to the boss member 41, or the boss member 41 rotates freely relative to the worm wheel 38.

[0057] Preferably, a sulfurizing treatment is carried out on the face of the worm wheel 38 forming the fitting hole 82 and the circumferential face 84 of

the boss member 41, of the overload prevention device 60. This sulfurizing treatment is a metal surface treatment which diffuses free sulfur into a surface layer of a ferrous material (carbon steel, cast iron, cast steel, stainless steel etc.). Because free sulfur is a rich lubricant, when rubbing of opposing
5 contacting faces occurs due to slipping, wear is suppressed and resistance to wear increases.

[0058] Instead of sulfurizing treatment, carburizing treatment, or a combination of sulfurizing and carburizing, may alternatively be carried out on the fitting hole 82 of the worm wheel 38 and the circumferential face 84 of the
10 boss member 41.

[0059] The washer detector switch 53 consists of a limit switch attached to the case proper 31. This switch 53 has a depressable contact 108 for detecting that the slide washer 45 has moved perpendicularly with respect to the side face of the worm wheel 38. With the state of this contact 108 being advanced
15 (the state in which the slide washer 45 is shown with solid lines) as an OFF state and the state of this contact 108 being withdrawn (the state in which the slide washer 45 is shown with broken lines) as an ON state, it transmits ON/OFF information to the control unit 105.

[0060] The protective switch cover 72 covers the washer detector switch 53
20 and thereby protects the washer detector switch 53 from snow and water and so on. That is, by waterproofing the washer detector switch 53, which is a detecting part of a signal system, the life of the washer detector switch 53 is extended, and highly reliable control of the overload prevention device 60 is realized.

25 [0061] The switch bracket 74 covers en bloc the washer detector switch 53, the protective switch cover 72 and the lead wire 103 (see Fig. 8), and thereby protects these detecting parts of the signal system from being hit by small stones and the like.

[0062] Even if the attachment of the protective switch cover 72 to the washer detector switch 53 is imperfect, as a result of the switch bracket 74 being attached to the case proper 31 by way of the bracket 73 (see Fig. 8), it presses the protective switch cover 72 and fulfils the attachment of this protective switch cover 72 so that the protective switch cover 72 is surely attached to the washer detector switch 53.

[0063] The overload prevention device 60 prevents an excessive load from acting on the power train from the engine 15 to the auger shaft 22 as power from the engine 15 is transmitted through the auger transmission 18 to the auger shaft 22 and the auger 23 in turn.

[0064] The overload prevention device 60 has: the worm wheel 38, which meshes with the worm 37 formed on the input shaft 36 (see Fig. 2) of the auger transmission 18; the boss member (cylindrical member) 41, which as a result of being fitted in the worm wheel 38 rotates integrally with it over a predetermined torque range but rotates relatively to it when a predetermined torque is exceeded, and which is integrally attached to the auger shaft 22; the slide washer 45, which is limited in angle of turn with respect to the boss member 41 and is adjacent to the worm wheel 38 and has disc protuberances 93 facing the wheel protrusions 83 (see Fig. 3) provided on the side face of the worm wheel 38; the washer detector switch 53, which detects movement of the slide washer 45 away from the side face of the worm wheel 38 when due to turning of the boss member 41 with respect to the worm wheel 38 the disc protuberances 93 mount the wheel protrusions 83; and the control unit 105, which stops the engine 15 when the number of times this detection is made by the washer detector switch 53 reaches a predetermined number of times within a predetermined period.

[0065] When a torque exceeding a predetermined value arises in the auger shaft 22, relative rotation occurs between the worm wheel 38 and the boss

member 41, and the disc protuberances 93 of the slide washer 45 mount the wheel protrusions 83 of the worm wheel 38, and as a result the slide washer 45 moves away from the side face of the worm wheel 38, this movement of the slide washer 45 is detected by the washer detector switch 53, and on the basis
5 of information from this washer detector switch 53 the engine 15 is forcibly stopped.

[0066] At this time, instantaneous overloads occurring when the auger 23 (see Fig. 1) hits a curbstone or the like and erroneous overloads caused by noise of the washer detector switch 53 and so on can be distinguished from
10 continuous overloading caused by biting into snow or debris in the control of stopping of the engine 15.

[0067] That is, by a control unit 105 being provided which stops the engine 15 (see Fig. 1) when the number of times the washer detector switch 53 has made a detection reaches a predetermined number of times within a
15 predetermined period, instantaneous overloads occurring when the auger 23 hits a curbstone or the like are distinguished from continuous overloading caused by biting into snow and debris. Therefore, unnecessary stopping of the engine 15 can be avoided and the efficiency of snow-removing work can be improved.

20 [0068] Fig. 11 is an electrical block diagram of a control unit 105 of an overload prevention device according to the invention.

[0069] The control unit 105 is made up of a signal-processing circuit 111, which receives information from the washer detector switch 53; a control IC (Integrated Circuit) 112 for controlling the engine 15 (see Fig. 1) on the basis of
25 information from this signal-processing circuit 111; a reset timer 113, started by a command signal outputted from the control IC 112 when information is received from the washer detector switch 53; an LED (Light Emitting Diode) 114, which lights when information is received from the washer detector switch

53; an LED driving circuit 115, for lighting this LED 114; and an engine stopping circuit 116, for stopping the engine 15 on an order from the control IC 112.

[0070] As shown in Figs. 12A through 12C, the signal-processing circuit 111
5 performs processing to infer that a signal is being outputted from the washer detector switch 53 (hereinafter abbreviated to that the washer detector switch is ON) when the ON state of the washer detector switch 53 has persisted for more than a predetermined period T1, and to infer that it is just noise when the ON state has persisted for less than the predetermined period T1. That is,
10 when as shown in Fig. 12A the ON state has persisted for less than the predetermined period T1, the overload prevention device is not operated.

[0071] To maintain the ON state for more than the predetermined period T1, the width B of the disc protuberances 93 which mount the flat parts 87 of length A provided on the wheel protrusions 83 are set in consideration of the
15 speed of rotation of the worm wheel 38 shown in Fig. 3.

[0072] When ON information has been outputted from the signal-processing circuit 111 for longer than the predetermined period T1, the reset timer 113 is started by the control IC 112. And, when as shown in Fig. 12B there is only one ON information longer than the predetermined period T1 in a
20 predetermined period T2 from the timer being started, it is inferred that it was a brief overload of the kind which arises when the auger hits a curbstone or the like, or a brief overload caused by detector noise, and it is not necessary to stop the engine 15, and the overload prevention device 60 does not operate.

[0073] When as shown in Fig. 12C there has been ON information a
25 predetermined number of times within the predetermined period T2, the control IC 112 sends a command signal for stopping the engine 15 to the engine stopping circuit 116. That is, when there is ON information longer than the time T1 a number of times within the predetermined time T2, it is inferred that

the auger 23 has bitten into snow or the like and continuous slipping is occurring, and the engine 15 is stopped.

[0074] By this means it is possible for it to be correctly determined that the auger 23 (see Fig. 1) has bitten into snow or debris. For example, the engine 15 (see Fig. 1) is not stopped on the basis of instantaneous slipping occurring at times such as when the auger 23 hits a curbstone or the like. The engine 15 being stopped on the basis of noise sent from the washer detector switch 53 (see Fig. 2) caused by vibration can be avoided.

[0075] In this preferred embodiment, as shown in Figs. 12A through 12C, the reset timer 113 (see Fig. 11) is started the first time an ON state of the washer detector switch 53 persists for longer than a predetermined period T1, and then the engine 15 (see Fig. 1) is stopped when a predetermined number of times is counted in a predetermined period T2. That is, the ON state time and the number of counts can be set freely.

[0076] The LED driving circuit 115 shown in Fig. 11 lights the LED, on a command of the control IC 112, when a first ON information arrives from the signal-processing circuit 111, and puts out the LED, on a command signal from the control IC 112, when the engine 15 has stopped.

[0077] Next, the operation of the control unit 105 shown in Fig. 11 will be described, on the basis of the flow chart shown in Fig. 13.

[0078] ST01: It is monitored whether or not there has been a predetermined ON signal (an ON state longer than the period T1) from the washer detector switch 53. If YES, processing proceeds to ST02.

[0079] ST02: The reset timer 113 is started.

[0080] ST03: It is determined whether or not the predetermined period T2 has elapsed. If YES, it is inferred to have been a momentary slip, and processing returns to ST01. If NO, processing proceeds to ST04.

[0081] ST04: It is determined whether or not the predetermined ON signal

(the ON state longer than the period T1) has arisen a predetermined number of times within the predetermined period T2. That is, by ST03 and ST04 it is monitored whether or not there has been an ON signal longer than the period T1 multiple times within the predetermined period T2. When there has been this ON signal multiple times, it is inferred to be continuous slipping, and when there has been the ON signal only once, it is inferred to be an incidence of momentary slipping.

[0082] ST06: The engine 15 is stopped.

[0083] ST07: The reset timer 113 is stopped.

10 [0084] As shown in Fig. 14, for example during snow-removal work with the snow-remover 10 traveling as shown by the arrow a, when the auger 23 of the snow-remover 10 during snow-removal bites into a lump of ice or a stone or hits a projecting part 123 of the road surface 122 as shown in this figure, the rotation of the rotating auger 23 shown by the arrow b is obstructed, and the load acting on the auger 23 itself and on the power train from the engine 15 to the auger 23 becomes excessive. In the figure, 121 is snow.

[0085] Next, the specific operation of the overload prevention device 60 when as described with reference to Fig. 14 the load acting on the auger 23 itself and on the power train from the engine 15 to the auger 23 becomes excessive will be described, on the basis of Fig. 15 through Fig. 22.

20 [0086] Fig. 15 shows the overload prevention device 60 when the auger 23 shown in Fig. 1 is in its normal rotating state. That is, the worm wheel 38 rotates as shown by the arrow H1; the slide washer 45 also rotates, in synchrony with the worm wheel 38, as shown by the arrow S1; and the auger shaft 22 and the boss member 41 also rotate in synchrony with the worm wheel 38, as shown by the arrow B1. This is the state before the overload prevention device 60 operates. The stopping member 59, shown with a white circle, is not yet in contact with the slide washer 45, and the washer detector switch 53,

shown with a white square, is in its OFF state.

[0087] In Fig. 16, as a result of the auger 23 shown in Fig. 14 mounting snow 121 or the like, the auger shaft 22 and the boss member 41 stop rotating, and the worm wheel 38 starts to slip with respect to the boss member 41.

5 [0088] That is, the worm wheel 38 rotates as shown by the arrow H2, and the slide washer 45 also rotates, in synchrony with the worm wheel 38, as shown by the arrow S2. Because the engine 15 continues to rotate, the power from the engine 15 is transmitted through the drive shaft 16 (see Fig. 1) and the input shaft 36 of the auger transmission 18 (see Fig. 2) to the worm wheel
10 38, and consequently the worm wheel 38 starts to rotate (slip) relative to the boss member 41, which is in a locked state.

[0089] As shown in Fig. 17, the worm wheel 38 rotates as shown by the arrow H3, and the slide washer 45 also rotates in synchrony with the worm wheel 38 as shown by the arrow S3, as a result of which the internal
15 projections 92 of the slide washer 45 hit the external projections 85 of the boss member 41 and the slide washer 45 stops.

[0090] As shown in Fig. 18, by the worm wheel 38 rotating as shown by the arrow H4, the wheel protrusions 83 of the worm wheel 38 mount the disc protuberances 93 of the slide washer 45. Consequently, the slide washer 45
20 moves in the obverse direction of the figure and pushes the stopping member 59 and brings the washer detector switch 53 to the ON state.

[0091] Fig. 18 shows the slide washer 45 in a stopped state and the stopping member 59, shown as a black circle, in a withdrawn state, and shows the washer detector switch 53, shown as a black square, in its ON state.

25 [0092] In Fig. 19, as a result of the worm wheel 38 rotating as shown by the arrow H5, the wheel protrusions 83 of the worm wheel 38 mount the disc protuberances 93 of the slide washer 45. When within a predetermined period from the first mounting this mounting is repeated, the engine 15 (see Fig. 1) is

stopped. During this time, the slide washer 45 moves in the obverse direction of the figure and the moves in the reverse direction of the figure the same number of times as the number of mountings.

5 [0093] Because the wheel protrusions 83 of the worm wheel 38 are not atop the disc protuberances 93 of the slide washer 45, Fig. 19 shows the stopping member 59, shown as a white circle, not yet in contact with the slide washer 45, and shows the washer detector switch 53, shown as a white square, in its OFF state.

10 [0094] That is, in Fig. 20, the worm wheel 38 is stopped. The worm wheel 38 is shown stopped, the stopping member 59, shown with a black circle, is in its withdrawn state, and the washer detector switch 53, shown with a black square, is in its ON state.

15 [0095] In Fig. 21, after the snow or other obstruction on the auger 23 is removed, by the engine 15 being restarted (see Fig. 1), the worm wheel 38 is rotated as shown by the arrow H5, and the slide washer 45 also rotates, in synchrony with the worm wheel 38, as shown by the arrow S5, and the boss member 41 also rotates, in synchrony with the worm wheel 38, as shown by the arrow B5.

20 [0096] In Fig. 22, as a result of the worm wheel 38, the slide washer 45 and the boss member 41 rotating in synchrony, the stopping member 59 fits in an escape hole 97 of the slide washer 45. Then, the stopping member 59 engages with a stopping part 96 of the slide washer 45 and stops the slide washer 45. The worm wheel 38 rotates as shown by the arrow H6. The boss member 41 continues to rotate in synchrony with the worm wheel 38 as shown by the
25 arrow B6.

[0097] As a result of the worm wheel 38 and the boss member 41 rotating, the wheel protrusions 83 of the worm wheel 38 come off the disc protuberances 93 of the slide washer 45, and the slide washer 45 returns in the reverse

direction of the figure under the elastic reaction of the elastic member 46 (see Fig. 2) and returns to the initial state shown in Fig. 15.

[0098] Obviously, various minor changes and modifications of the present invention are possible in the light of the above teaching. It is therefore to be understood that without departing from the scope of the appended claims the
5 invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described.